

## MULTIPLEX BROADCAST RECEIVING DEVICE

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### Abstract

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PURPOSE: To extract the information of a requested type out of the received multiplex broadcast and to send the information to an information processor which is combined with a multiplex broadcast receiving device.

CONSTITUTION: An FM multiplex broadcast receiving device 1 is combined with a navigation device 2 and receives a multiplex broadcast consisting of a main broadcast and a secondary broadcast including one or more types of information. Then the device 1 is provided with an antenna 10, an FM receiving circuit 11, a filter 12, a demodulation circuit 13 and an error correction circuit 14. When the information is extracted out of the multiplex broadcast and given to a microcomputer 15, the microcomputer 15 selects the information corresponding to the type that is previously requested by the device 2 among those extracted information. Then the microcomputer 15 sends the selected information to the device 2.

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# PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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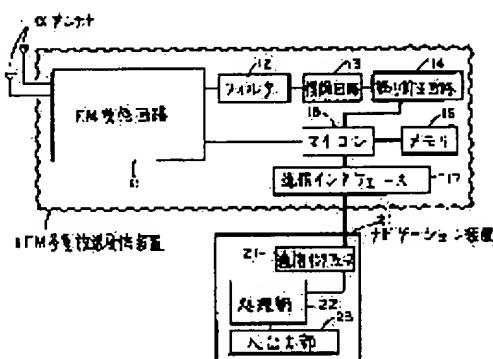
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## **(54) MULTIPLEX BROADCAST RECEIVING DEVICE**

### **(57)Abstract:**

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

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[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the block block diagram of the FM multiplex broadcast receiving set in the state where it was combined with the navigation equipment by one example of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is drawing showing partially the content of the memory in the FM multiplex broadcast receiving set shown in drawing 1.

[Drawing 3] It is drawing showing FM multiple signal by one example of this invention by which frequency conversion was carried out.

[Drawing 4] It is drawing showing the composition of the principal part of the data packet by one example of this invention.

[Drawing 5] It is the flow chart which shows the data sending-out procedure to the navigation equipment of the FM multiplex broadcast receiving set by one example of this invention.

[Description of Notations]

1 FM Multiplex Broadcast Receiving Set

2 Navigation Equipment

10 Antenna

11 FM Receiving Circuit

12 Filter

13 Demodulator Circuit

14 Error Correction Circuit

15 Microcomputer

16 Memory

17 21 Communication interface

22 Processing Section

Di Sending-out data (i= 1, 2 and 3, --)

RD Demand data classification

In addition, each same-among drawing sign shows the same or a considerable portion.

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## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

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### [Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] About a multiplex-broadcasting receiving set, especially, this invention is used combining information processors, such as for example, car navigation equipment, and relates to the multiplex-broadcasting receiving set for supplying a receiving content to these information processors.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] The FM multiplex broadcast receiving set formed in vehicles in relation to the car navigation equipment carried beforehand is indicated by JP,6-224796,A. In addition, car-navigation equipment is equipment which receives the dead-reckoning navigation which guesses the relative position of a self-vehicle based on for example, a direction sensor or a distance robot, and the electric wave emitted from a satellite, and the current position is expressed as real time on a map screen, or the traffic information about traffic congestion etc. is considered and displays [ which displays and automatic-searches ] the root to the destination using the satellite navigation (Global Positioning System) of a self-vehicle which measures a position absolutely. Moreover, an FM multiplex broadcast puts the subbroadcast which consists of digital information of the main broadcast which is FM stereophonic broadcast, and the traffic information and weather intelligence for every area which consists of analog speech information, such as music and news, on one electric wave, and transmits.

[0003] Although the multiplex-broadcasting receiving set of an indication in this official report receives the FM multiplex broadcast from two or more broadcasting stations, if a predetermined area is specified by the user, it is constituted so that the local information which receives the FM multiplex broadcast from the broadcasting station which responds and starts this designated area, and is included in the received content of multiplex broadcasting may be given to the navigation system of the next step.

[0004] What chooses the information on relevance as a designated area as informational selection which received as conventionally mentioned above is known. However, when an FM multiplex broadcast receiving set was used combining a navigation system, it was desirable that it is also equipment which chooses the information on relevance from the information transmitted by the FM multiplex broadcast as the kind which a navigation system requires, and is supplied to a system, and there was such no multiplex-broadcasting receiving set conventionally.

[0005] So, the purpose of this invention is offering the multiplex-broadcasting receiving set which extracts from the content of multiplex broadcasting which has the information on the kind which it requires received to the combined information processor, and is sent out to it.

[0006]

[Means for Solving the Problem] A multiplex-broadcasting receiving set according to claim 1 is used combining an information processor, is equipment which receives multiplex broadcasting which consists of subbroadcast including the main broadcast and at least one or more kinds of information, receives multiplex broadcasting, and it has the control means which choose the information on relevance as the kind which an information processor requires as an information reception extraction means extract the above-mentioned information from reception broadcast, among the extracted information, and send out to an information processor, and it is constituted.

[0007] The control means of a receiving set according to claim 1 are further equipped with a kind judging means, a sending-out judging means, and a sending-out means, and a multiplex-broadcasting receiving set according to claim 2 is constituted.

[0008] A kind judging means judges whether the information extracted by the information reception extraction means is the information on relevance in the kind which an information processor requires, and it judges [ whether a sending-out judging means should send out the extraction information judged by the demand kind to be relevance to an information processor, and ], and a sending-out means is constituted according to having been judged with the power send out by the sending-out judging means so that extraction information may be sent out to an information processor.

[0009] A multiplex-broadcasting receiving set according to claim 3 is constituted so that the sending-out judging means of a receiving set according to claim 2 may include an updating judging means further.

[0010] It is constituted so that the information which a multiplex-broadcasting receiving set according to claim 3 receives may be judged to be the power to which the update flag of the extraction information judged by the demand kind by the kind judging means of the above-mentioned [ an updating judging means ] to be relevance sends out this extraction information to an information processor according to it being shown that the contents of this information were updated including the update flag which shows whether the contents were updated from the contents broadcast last time.

[0011] In a multiplex-broadcasting receiving set according to claim 2 or 3, as for a multiplex-broadcasting receiving set according to claim 4, the sending-out means includes an edit sending-out means further.

[0012] An edit sending-out means is constituted so that two or more extraction information judged to be the power sent out by the above-mentioned sending-out judging means may be edited into the unit which can be processed with an information processor and may be sent out to an information processor.

[0013] In a multiplex-broadcasting receiving set according to claim 1 to 4, a multiplex-broadcasting receiving set according to claim 5 is constituted so that it may be equipment for the navigation by which an information processor is carried in

vehicles.

[0014]

[Function] In a multiplex-broadcasting receiving set according to claim 1, only the information on relevance in the kind which an information processor requires among the information in received multiplex broadcasting by the information reception extraction means and control means is alternatively sent out to an information processor.

[0015] In a multiplex-broadcasting receiving set according to claim 2, if the information extracted out of reception broadcast by the information reception extraction means is judged to be the power which it is judged with the kind corresponding to the demand kind of information processor by the kind judging means, and is sent out to an information processor by the sending-out judging means, it will respond and will be sent out to an information processor by the sending-out means.

[0016] In a multiplex-broadcasting receiving set according to claim 3, the extraction information on relevance in a demand kind is judged to be what should be sent out to an information processor, when it judges that it is shown by the update flag that the contents of this information were updated by the updating judging means of a sending-out judging means.

[0017] In a multiplex-broadcasting receiving set according to claim 4, after two or more information which should be sent out to an information processor among the information extracted from reception broadcast is edited into the unit which can be processed with an information processor by the edit sending-out means, it is sent out to an information processor.

[0018] In a multiplex-broadcasting receiving set according to claim 5, since an information processor is navigation equipment When only the information on relevance in the kind which navigation equipment requires by the kind judging means is extracted from receipt information and the extracted information is judged to be what should be sent out to navigation equipment by the sending-out judging means, In other words, only within the time of being judged with the contents of extraction information being a broadcast part last time, and being updated by the updating judging means, it is sent out to navigation equipment by the sending-out means. Furthermore, at the time of this sending out, two or more information which should be sent out by the edit sending-out means is sent out, after being edited into the unit which can be processed with navigation equipment.

[0019]

[Example] Hereafter, with reference to a drawing, one example of this invention is explained in detail.

[0020] Drawing 1 is the block block diagram of the FM multiplex broadcast receiving set in the state where it was used combining the navigation equipment by one example of this invention. Drawing 2 is drawing showing partially the contents of the memory in the FM multiplex broadcast receiving set shown in drawing 1. Drawing 3 is drawing showing FM multiple signal by one example of this invention by which frequency conversion was carried out. Drawing 4 is drawing showing the composition of the principal part of the data packet by one example of this invention. Drawing 5 is a flow chart which shows the data sending-out procedure to the navigation equipment of the FM multiplex broadcast receiving set by one example of this invention.

[0021] In drawing 1 , the FM multiplex broadcast receiving set 1 is used combining navigation equipment. An antenna 10 and an antenna 10 are minded. As opposed to the demodulator circuit 13 which recovers the filter 12 which extracts a multiple-signal component, and the extracted multiple-signal component from the FM receiving circuit 11 which receives an FM multiplex broadcast, and the received FM multiplex broadcast to the original data, and the data to which it restored Error correction The communication interface 17 for making communication connection of the memory 16 and the navigation equipment 2 for memorizing the data relevant to processing of the microcomputer (the abbreviation for a microcomputer) 15 for carrying out centralized control of the error correction circuit 14 and equipment 1 the very thing to perform and a microcomputer 15 is included.

[0022] Navigation equipment 2 contains the I/O section 23 for performing data I/O between the processing sections 22 and the exteriors (crew) which perform position detection processing of vehicles in which navigation equipment 2 was carried in parallel to transceiver processing of data with the receiving set 1 through the communication interface 21 for making communication connection of the FM multiplex broadcast receiving set 1 and the interface 21, map display processing, path planning processing, etc.

[0023] In addition, it is assumed that communication interfaces 17 and 21 exchange data according to the communication procedure of a start-stop using the thing according to RS-232C.

[0024] In operation, the FM receiving circuit 11 changes the input from an antenna 10 into a signal as shown in baseband, i.e., drawing 3 . Since the signal by which frequency conversion was carried out is a composite signal of FM stereo signal, a pilot signal, and FM multiple signal as shown in drawing 3 , by passing the band-pass type filter 12 which makes 76kHz center frequency, FM sum (L+R) signal, FM difference (L-R) signal, and a pilot signal are removed, and a multiple signal can be taken out. Next, the data which corrected the error are given to a microcomputer 15 by carrying out the L-MSK (Level-Controlled-MSK) recovery of this multiple signal by the demodulator circuit 13, and carrying out error correction in the error correction circuit 14.

[0025] The data obtained as mentioned above are the data packet PA to which the information for communication operation of BIC (block identification code) as shown in drawing 4 , a CRC sign, a check bit (CB), etc. was added. A CRC sign and a check bit CB are the information for error detection (correction). By the FM multiplex broadcast method, BIC, data packets PA and CRC, and a check bit CB are made into one unit, and the method which summarizes 272 of these at a time, and is transmitted is adopted.

[0026] A data packet PA expresses the kind of information this data packet PA indicates Prefix PF to be, including Prefix PF and a data block DB further etc., and a data block DB expresses the information itself.

[0027] Furthermore, Prefix PF contains the service discernment SI, the decode discernment flag F1, the information ending flag F2, an update flag F3, the data group number GN, and the data packet number PN. The service discernment SI mainly specifies the classification of the contents of a program, i.e., the classification of the contents of the data block DB of correspondence, for example, alphabetic information, figure information, traffic information, additional information, etc.

[0028] The decode discernment flag F1 shows whether transmission of the data group transmitted by the data group number GN of correspondence ends the information ending flag F2 about error correction processing.

[0029] the case where increment an update flag F3 one and it is transmitted when the data group transmitted by a certain data group number is updated, and it is not updated -- last time -- sending out -- it is transmitted with the same flag as an update

flag F3 the bottom That is, it is shown whether the contents, such as traffic information which the contents of a data packet PA mentioned above express, are already broadcast once, or the contents are changed last time more newly than broadcast. [0030] The data group number GN shows the number for every data group assigned in case a data group is transmitted, and the data packet number PN shows the number of the data packet transmitted for every data group number. Thus, the data group number GN and the data packet number PN are information which distinguishes the information on this data packet PA still more finely. For example, suppose that the data group number GN received the data packet which the information which the block DB of the data packet PA whose data packet number PN is B shows shows "the traffic congestion information on Crossing C" by A, and shows "Crossing C is under traffic congestion about it being" at a certain time. Then, when the data packet PA with the same data group number GN and the data packet number PN is received, it can judge whether the traffic information was updated or the traffic information is last time the same as a broadcast part with checking the update flag F3.

[0031] The input packet PA is a packet of relevance in the kind of information demanded from navigation equipment 2, returning to drawing 1 , and a microcomputer 15 inputting the data packet PA of drawing 4 received and obtained, and referring to the contents of memory 16, and when it is judged that the contents of information were updated from broadcast contents last time, this input packet PA is sent out to navigation equipment 2 through a communication interface 17.

[0032] Here, the composition of memory 16 is explained. As shown in drawing 2 , memory 16 contains memory storage M1 and M2. The classification RD of the data which show the kind of information (traffic information in this case) as which navigation equipment 2 requires an input to a field M2 is given to the microcomputer 15 of a receiving set 1, a microcomputer 15 receives this, and it stores in a field M2. The sending-out data Di (i= 1, 3 [ 2 and 3 ], --) are stored in a field M1 one by one to each data packet PA sent out to navigation equipment 2. The update flag F3 of the data packet PA of correspondence, the data group number GN, and the data packet number PN make it an update flag 161, the data group number 162, and the data packet number 163, and are stored in the sending-out data Di, respectively.

[0033] About each data packet PA received and inputted, a microcomputer 15 searches the sending-out data Di of memory 16 based on the data group number GN and the data packet number PN. When the data Di containing a reference result, the data group number GN of the input packet PA and the data packet number PN, and the numbers 162 and 163 that are in agreement, respectively are obtained, the update flag F3 of this input packet PA is compared with the flag 161 of correspondence to the data Di. If a comparison result and both flags are the same, the information which this input packet PA shows is not updated from broadcast contents last time. that is, it is already judged with the thing of sending out to equipment 2, and this input packet PA throws away -- having (deleted), if both flags differ While updating last time the information which this input packet PA shows from broadcast contents, i.e., being judged with un-sending out by equipment 2 and sending out this input packet PA to navigation equipment 2 In order to show having been sent out, the flag 161 of the data Di in the memory 16 is updated with the flag F3 of the packet PA sent out this time.

[0034] If the data Di containing the above-mentioned reference result, the data group number GN of the input packet PA and the data packet number PN, and the numbers 162 and 163 that are in agreement, respectively are not obtained, while being judged with this input packet PA showing new information and being sent out to navigation equipment 2, additional storing of the new sending-out data Di with which the update flag F3, the data group number GN, and the data packet number PN were set to each of a flag 161 and numbers 162 and 163 is carried out at

[0035] Next, according to the flow chart of drawing 5 , the data sending-out procedure from the FM multiplex broadcast receiving set 1 to navigation equipment 2 is explained. In addition, the store of this flow chart is beforehand carried out to memory 16 as a program, and it is performed with a microcomputer 15.

[0036] First, since navigation equipment 2 gives the demand data classification RD which shows the purport whose information to demand is traffic information to a microcomputer 15, a microcomputer 15 receives the given demand data classification RD, and stores it in the field M2 of memory 16 (S1).

[0037] Next, a microcomputer 15 inputs the data packet PA which was processed by the circuit of the preceding paragraph and obtained, and it judges whether the information which the data block DB of this input packet PA shows is information on the kind which navigation equipment 2 requires according to whether the service discernment SI of the input packet PA is in agreement with the demand data classification RD of memory 16 (S2). Although this input packet PA is deleted since the information which this input packet PA shows is not traffic information, if the service discernment SI of the input packet PA is inharmonious in the demand data classification RD at this time (S3), if it is coincidence, it will judge [ whether the contents of the traffic information which this input packet PA shows are the packet PA which shows whether it is updated from a broadcast part last time, and new input, and ] (S4).

[0038] In detail, based on the data group number GN of the input packet PA, and the data packet number PN, the sending-out data Di of memory 16 are searched, and if the sending-out data Di containing the numbers 162 and 163 which are in agreement with the numbers GN and PN of the reference result input packet PA, respectively are obtained, the update flag 161 of correspondence and the update flag F3 of the input packet PA will be further compared with these sending-out data Di. a comparison result, although it is judged with having no need for sending out and is deleted, since the information on this input packet PA is not updated from a broadcast part last time if in agreement (S5) It is judged with the power sent out since the information on this input packet PA is updated from a broadcast part last time if inharmonious. While this input packet PA is sent out to navigation equipment 2, the flag 161 of the sending-out data Di of correspondence is updated by the update flag F3 of this input packet PA (S6).

[0039] While it is judged with what has the traffic information that this input packet PA is new if the sending-out data Di containing the numbers 162 and 163 which are in agreement with the numbers GN and PN of the reference result and input packet PA on the other hand, respectively are not obtained, and being sent out to navigation equipment 2, the contents make it memory 16 at the sending-out data Di, and additional storing is carried out (S6).

[0040] By the way, since navigation equipment 2 is performing processings peculiar to navigation, such as position detection processing, map display processing, and path planning processing, in parallel to the reception of the data from the multiplex-broadcasting receiving set 1, receiving unnecessary data (information or the same information by which recurrence broadcast is carried out other than traffic information in this case) will make a processing load high, and it causes the fall of processing speed. Although the buffer in which the data transmitted to the navigation equipment 2 side from a broadcasting

station can fully be stored is prepared, transmit data is memorized temporarily here, and the method of carrying out batch processing of the data in this buffer is also considered when other processing loads are low in order to cancel this. In the cost rise of the equipment 2 accompanying a buffer addition, or informational batched processing, supply [ real time / information / which is the feature of equipment 2 ] / is spoiled, problems, like a man machine interface is inferior are not avoided, and it cannot become a fundamental dissolution measure.

[0041] Then, in this example, since a receiving set 1 adjusts the sending-out data to equipment 2 based on the demand data classification RD and an update flag F3 and is attaining optimization so that reception of unnecessary data may not be performed by navigation equipment 2 as mentioned above, such un-arranging is prevented effectively.

[0042] In addition, in order to reduce the processing load in equipment 2 further, after editing a data packet per the unit of the information which can be processed with equipment 2, for example, a data group unit, and program, you may make it send out to navigation equipment 2, although it was made to carry out data sending out to navigation equipment 2 for every data packet in the example. Moreover, although the information on the kind which equipment 2 requires was made into traffic information, you may be the information on other kinds, for example, a weather report.

[0043]

[Effect of the Invention] According to the multiplex-broadcasting receiving set according to claim 1, it is effective in the ability to extract alternatively and give out of the broadcast which has only the information on the kind required of the information processor combined and used about the information processing received.

[0044] The multiplex-broadcasting receiving set which is applied to the claim 1 mentioned above according to the claim 2 A kind judging means, Since only the information which is the thing of the kind which an information processor requires among the information extracted out of broadcast, and was judged to be what should be sent out to an information processor is sent out to an information processor using a sending-out judging means and a sending-out means It is lost that the information which is not needed for an information processor is given, and it is effective in the processing load in the part information processor being mitigated.

[0045] According to the claim 3, the sending-out judging means of the multiplex-broadcasting receiving set concerning the claim 2 mentioned above includes an updating judging means further. Since only that by which the contents are updated last time with broadcast it is sent out to an information processor among the receipt information of relevance in a demand kind It is effective in improvement in processing efficiency being achieved that the information on the completely same contents overlaps and an information processor (repeating) is given while being lost and mitigating the processing load in an information processor further.

[0046] Since it sends out according to the claim 4 after the multiplex-broadcasting receiving set concerning the claims 2 or 3 mentioned above edits the information on these plurality into the unit which can be processed with an information processor further rather than does not send out separately the information which should be sent out to an information processor including an edit sending-out means, it is effective in the load about information radial transfer with a multiplex-broadcasting receiving set being sharply reduced in an information processor.

[0047] Since the information processor combined with the multiplex-broadcasting receiving set concerning the claim 1 mentioned above or either of 4 is navigation equipment carried in vehicles according to the claim 5, it is effective in the ability to be able to obtain the multiplex-broadcasting receiving set which can extract only the information on relevance in a demand kind alternatively, and can give it to it out of multiplex broadcasting received by navigation equipment.

[0048] Moreover, while the unnecessary information which does not correspond to the kind demand is not given to navigation equipment, the contents are not updated, namely, the information on the same contents is not given repeatedly, since it is given after collected into the unit which can process two or more information, a load is mitigated, and navigation equipment is further effective in the efficiency of the navigation processing which considered the part receipt information improving.

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CLAIMS

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[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The multiplex-broadcasting receiving set which receives multiplex broadcasting which consists of subbroadcast which is characterized by providing the following, and which is used combining an information processor and includes the main broadcast and at least one or more kinds of information. An information reception extraction means to receive the aforementioned multiplex broadcasting and to extract the aforementioned information from reception broadcast. Control means which choose the information on relevance as the kind which the aforementioned information processor requires among the aforementioned information extracted by the aforementioned information reception extraction means, and are sent out to the aforementioned information processor.

[Claim 2] The multiplex-broadcasting receiving set according to claim 1 characterized by providing the following. The aforementioned control means are kind judging means by which the aforementioned information extracted by the aforementioned information reception extraction means judges further whether it is the information on relevance in the kind which the aforementioned information processor requires. A sending-out judging means to judge whether the aforementioned extraction information judged by the aforementioned demand kind by the aforementioned kind judging means to be relevance should be sent out to the aforementioned information processor. A sending-out means to send out the aforementioned extraction information to the aforementioned information processor according to having been judged with the power sent out by the aforementioned sending-out judging means.

[Claim 3] The update flag which shows whether the aforementioned information was further updated from the contents it was broadcast last time that the contents were included. The aforementioned sending-out judging means embraces further that the aforementioned update flag of the aforementioned extraction information judged by the aforementioned demand kind by the aforementioned kind judging means to be relevance shows that the contents of this information were updated. A multiplex-broadcasting receiving set including an updating judging means to judge with the power which sends out this extraction information to the aforementioned information processor according to claim 2.

[Claim 4] The aforementioned sending-out means is a multiplex-broadcasting receiving set including an edit sending-out means to edit two or more aforementioned extraction information judged further to be the power sent out by the aforementioned sending-out judging means into the unit which can be processed with the aforementioned information processor, and to send it out to the aforementioned information processor according to claim 2 or 3.

[Claim 5] The aforementioned information processor is a multiplex-broadcasting receiving set according to claim 1 to 4 which is equipment for the navigation carried in vehicles.

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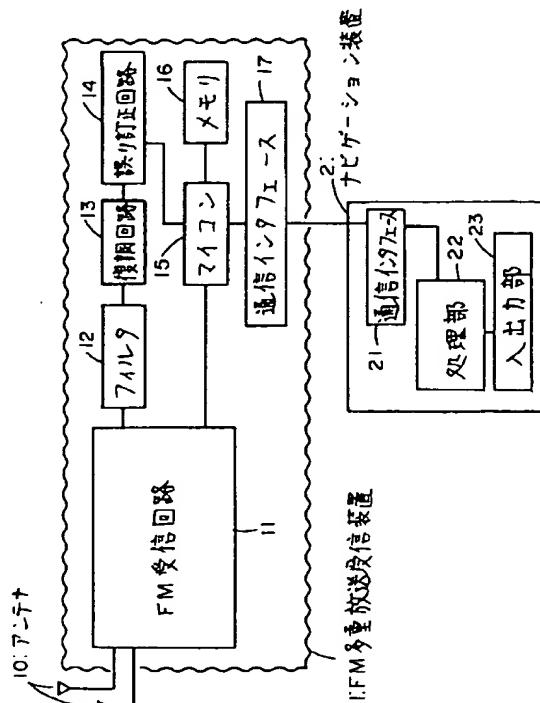
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(54)【発明の名称】 多重放送受信装置

(57)【要約】

【目的】 組合せられた情報処理装置に、それが要求する種類の情報を受信される多重放送から抽出して送出する多重放送受信装置を提供することである。

【構成】 ナビゲーション装置2と組合せて使用され、主放送および少なくとも1種類以上の情報を含む副放送からなる多重放送を受信するFM多重放送受信装置1においては、アンテナ10、FM受信回路11、フィルタ12、復調回路13および誤り訂正回路14により多重放送が受信され、その中の情報が抽出されてマイコン15に与えられると、マイコン15は抽出された情報のうち予めナビゲーション装置2が要求する種類に該当の情報を選択してナビゲーション装置2に送出する。





請求項2に記載の受信装置の送出判定手段がさらに更新判定手段を含むよう構成される。

【0010】請求項3に記載の多重放送受信装置が受信する情報は、その内容が前回放送された内容から更新されたか否かを示す更新フラグを含み、更新判定手段は、前述の種類判定手段により要求種類に該当と判定された抽出情報の更新フラグが該情報の内容が更新されたことを示すことに応じて、該抽出情報を情報処理装置に送出すべきと判定するよう構成される。

【0011】請求項4に記載の多重放送受信装置は、請求項2または3に記載の多重放送受信装置においてその送出手段がさらに、編集送出手段を含む。

【0012】編集送出手段は、前述の送出判定手段により送出すべきと判定された複数の抽出情報を、情報処理装置で処理可能な単位に編集して情報処理装置に送出するよう構成される。

【0013】請求項5に記載の多重放送受信装置は、請求項1ないし4のいずれかに記載の多重放送受信装置において、情報処理装置は車両に搭載されるナビゲーションのための装置であるよう構成される。

#### 【0014】

【作用】請求項1に記載の多重放送受信装置では、情報受信抽出手段および制御手段により、受信された多重放送中の情報のうち、情報処理装置が要求する種類に該当の情報のみが選択的に情報処理装置に送出される。

【0015】請求項2に記載の多重放送受信装置では、情報受信抽出手段により受信放送中から抽出された情報は、種類判定手段によりその種類が情報処理装置の要求種類に該当すると判定され、かつ送出判定手段により情報処理装置に送出すべきと判定されると、応じて送出手段により情報処理装置に送出される。

【0016】請求項3に記載の多重放送受信装置では、要求種類に該当の抽出情報は、送出判定手段の更新判定手段により、その更新フラグが該情報の内容が更新されたことを示すと判定されたときに情報処理装置に送出すべきものと判定される。

【0017】請求項4に記載の多重放送受信装置では、受信放送から抽出された情報のうち情報処理装置に送出すべき複数の情報は、編集送出手段により情報処理装置で処理可能な単位に編集された後に情報処理装置に送出される。

【0018】請求項5に記載の多重放送受信装置では、情報処理装置はナビゲーション装置であるので、種類判定手段によりナビゲーション装置の要求する種類に該当の情報のみが受信情報から抽出され、抽出された情報は送出判定手段によりナビゲーション装置に送出すべきものと判定されたとき、言い換えれば更新判定手段により抽出情報の内容が前回放送分のそれから更新されていると判定されたときに限って、送出手段によりナビゲーション装置に送出される。さらにこの送出時、編集送出手

段により送出すべき複数の情報はナビゲーション装置で処理可能な単位に編集された後に送出される。

#### 【0019】

【実施例】以下、図面を参照しこの発明の一実施例を詳細に説明する。

【0020】図1は、この発明の一実施例によるナビゲーション装置と組合せて用いられた状態のFM多重放送受信装置のブロック構成図である。図2は、図1に示されるFM多重放送受信装置内のメモリの内容を部分的に示す図である。図3は、この発明の一実施例による周波数変換されたFM多重信号を示す図である。図4は、この発明の一実施例によるデータパケットの主要部の構成を示す図である。図5は、この発明の一実施例によるFM多重放送受信装置のナビゲーション装置へのデータ送出手順を示すフローチャートである。

【0021】図1においてFM多重放送受信装置1はナビゲーション装置と組合せて用いられて、アンテナ10、アンテナ10を介してFM多重放送を受信するFM受信回路11、受信されたFM多重放送から多重信号成分を抽出するフィルタ12、抽出された多重信号成分を元のデータに復調する復調回路13、復調されたデータに対して誤り訂正を行なう誤り訂正回路14、装置1自身を集中制御するためのマイコン（マイクロコンピュータの略）15、マイコン15の処理に関連したデータを記憶するためのメモリ16およびナビゲーション装置2を通じ接続するための通信インターフェース17を含む。

【0022】ナビゲーション装置2はFM多重放送受信装置1を通じ接続するための通信インターフェース21、インターフェース21を介した受信装置1とのデータの送受信処理と並行してナビゲーション装置2が搭載された車両の位置検出処理、地図表示処理および経路探索処理などを行なう処理部22および外部（乗員）との間でデータ入出力を行なうための入出力部23を含む。

【0023】なお、通信インターフェース17および21は、たとえばRS-232Cに準じたものを用いて、調歩同期式の通信手順に従いデータのやりとりをすると想定する。

【0024】動作においてFM受信回路11はアンテナ10からの入力をベースバンドに、すなわち図3に示されるような信号に変換する。図3に示されるように周波数変換された信号はFMステレオ信号とパイロット信号とFM多重信号とのコンポジット信号であるので、76kHzを中心周波数とする帯域通過型のフィルタ12を通過させることによりFM和（L+R）信号、FM差（L-R）信号およびパイロット信号が除去されて、多重信号を取出すことができる。次に、この多重信号を復調回路13でL-MSK（Level-Controlled-MSK）復調し、誤り訂正回路14で誤り訂正することにより、誤りが訂正されたデータがマイコン15に与えられる。

〔0025〕 上述のようにして得られたデータは、図4に示されるようなB I C（ブロック識別符号）、C R C符号およびチェックビット（C B）などの通信操作のための情報が付加されたデータパケットP Aである。C R C符号およびチェックビットC Bは誤り検出（訂正）のための情報である。F M多重放送方式では、B I C、データパケットP A、C R CおよびチェックビットC Bを一単位にして、これを272個ずつまとめて送信する方が採用される。

[0026] データパケットPAは、さらにプリフィックスPFおよびデータブロックDBを含み、プリフィックスPFは該データパケットPAが示す情報の種類などを表わし、データブロックDBが情報そのものを表わす。

【0027】さらにプリフィックスP Fはサービス識別S I、復号識別フラグF 1、情報終了フラグF 2、更新フラグF 3、データグループ番号G Nおよびデータパケット番号P Nを含む。サービス識別S Iは主に番組内容の種別、すなわち対応のデータブロックD Bの内容の種別、たとえば、文字情報、図形情報、交通情報、付加情報などを指定する。

【0028】復号識別フラグF1は誤り訂正処理に関するものであり、情報終了フラグF2は対応のデータグループ番号GNで伝送されるデータグループの伝送が終了するか否かを示すものである。

【0029】更新フラグF3は、あるデータグループ番号で伝送するデータグループが更新された場合は1インクリメントして送信され、更新されていない場合は前回送出した更新フラグF3と同じフラグで送信される。つまり、前述したデータパケットPAの内容が表わす交通情報などの内容が既に1度放送されたものであるか、あるいはその内容が前回放送よりも新しく変更されたものであるかを示す。

【0030】データグループ番号G Nは、データグループが送信される際に割当てられるデータグループ毎の番号を示し、データパケット番号P Nは各データグループ番号毎に伝送するデータパケットの番号を示す。このように、データグループ番号G Nおよびデータパケット番号P Nは該データパケットP Aの情報をさらに細かく区別する情報である。たとえばデータグループ番号G NがAでデータパケット番号P NがBであるデータパケットP AのプロックDBが示す情報は「交差点Cの渋滞情報」を示し、ある時刻に「交差点Cは渋滞中」を示すデータパケットを受信したとする。その後、同じデータグループ番号G Nおよびデータパケット番号P Nを有したデータパケットP Aが受信されたときには、その更新フラグF 3をチェックすることで、その交通情報が更新されたか、またはその交通情報が前回放送分と同じであるかが判定できる。

[0031] 図1に戻り、マイコン15は受信して得ら

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れた図4のデータパケットPAを入力して、メモリ16の内容を参照しながら入力パケットPAはナビゲーション装置2から要求されている情報の種類に該当のパケットであり、その情報内容が前回放送分の内容から更新されたことを判定した場合に、該入力パケットPAを通信インターフェース17を介してナビゲーション装置2に送出する。

【0032】ここで、メモリ16の構成について説明する。図2に示されるようにメモリ16はメモリ領域M1およびM2を含む。領域M2にはナビゲーション装置2が入力を要求する情報（この場合交通情報）の種類を示すデータの種別RDが受信装置1のマイコン15に与えられ、マイコン15がこれを受理し領域M2に格納する。領域M1にはナビゲーション装置2に送出された各データパケットPAに対して送出データDi（i=1、2、3、…）が順次格納される。送出データDiには対応のデータパケットPAの更新フラグF3、データグループ番号GNおよびデータパケット番号PNが更新フラグ161..データグループ番号162およびデータパケット番号163にしてそれぞれ格納される。

【0033】マイコン15は受信して入力した各データパケットPAについて、そのデータグループ番号GNおよびデータパケット番号PNに基づいてメモリ16の送出データDiを検索する。検索結果、入力パケットPAのデータグループ番号GNおよびデータパケット番号PNとそれぞれ一致する番号162および163を含むデータDiが得られると、該入力パケットPAの更新フラグF3とそのデータDiに対応のフラグ161とが比較される。比較結果、両フラグが同じであれば、該入力パケットPAが示す情報は前回放送分の内容から更新されていない、すなわち既に装置2に送出のものと判定され、該入力パケットPAは捨てられる（削除される）が、両フラグが異なれば、該入力パケットPAが示す情報は前回放送分の内容から更新されている、すなわち装置2に未送出と判定されて、該入力パケットPAはナビゲーション装置2に送出されるとともに、送出されたことを示すために対応するメモリ16中のデータDiのフラグ161が今回送出されたパケットPAのフラグF3で更新される。

40 【0034】前述の検索結果、入力パケットPAのデータグループ番号GNおよびデータパケット番号PNとそれぞれ一致する番号162および163を含むデータDiが得られなければ、該入力パケットPAは新規の情報を示すと判定され、ナビゲーション装置2に送出されるとともに、その更新フラグF3、データグループ番号GNおよびデータパケット番号PNがフラグ161、番号162および163のそれぞれにセットされた新たな送出データDiがメモリ16に追加格納される。

【0035】次に、図5のフローチャートに従って、F50 M多重放送受信装置1からナビゲーション装置2へのデ

ータ送出手順について説明する。なお、このフローチャートはプログラムとして予めメモリ16にストアされてマイコン15により実行される。

【0036】まず、ナビゲーション装置2は要求する情報が交通情報である旨を示す要求データ種別RDをマイコン15に与えるので、マイコン15は与えられた要求データ種別RDを受理しメモリ16の領域M2に格納する(S1)。

【0037】次に、マイコン15は前段の回路により処理されて得られたデータパケットPAを入力し、該入力パケットPAのデータブロックDBが示す情報はナビゲーション装置2が要求する種類の情報であるか否かを入力パケットPAのサービス識別SIがメモリ16の要求データ種別RDに一致するか否かに従って判定する(S2)。このとき、入力パケットPAのサービス識別SIが要求データ種別RDに一致であれば、該入力パケットPAが示す情報は交通情報ではないので該入力パケットPAは削除されるが(S3)、一致であれば該入力パケットPAが示す交通情報の内容は前回放送分から更新されているか否か、または新規入力情報を示すパケットPAであるかを判定する(S4)。

【0038】詳細には、入力パケットPAのデータグループ番号GNおよびデータパケット番号PNに基づいてメモリ16の送出データDiを検索し、検索結果入力パケットPAの番号GNおよびPNにそれぞれ一致する番号162および163を含む送出データDiが得られれば、さらに該送出データDiに対応の更新フラグ161と入力パケットPAの更新フラグF3とが比較される。比較結果、一致すれば該入力パケットPAの情報は前回放送分から更新されていないので送出の必要なしと判定され削除されるが(S5)、不一致であれば該入力パケットPAの情報は前回放送分から更新されているので送出すべきと判定されて、該入力パケットPAはナビゲーション装置2に送出されるとともに対応の送出データDiのフラグ161が該入力パケットPAの更新フラグF3で更新される(S6)。

【0039】一方、検索結果、入力パケットPAの番号GNおよびPNにそれぞれ一致する番号162および163を含む送出データDiが得られなければ、該入力パケットPAは、その交通情報が新規のものと判定され、ナビゲーション装置2に送出されるとともに、メモリ16にその内容が送出データDiにして追加格納される(S6)。

【0040】ところで、ナビゲーション装置2は多重送受信装置1からのデータの受信処理に並行して、位置検出処理、地図表示処理および経路探索処理などナビゲーション特有の処理を行なっているので、不必要的データ(この場合、交通情報以外の情報あるいは繰返し放送される同じ情報)を受信することは処理負荷を高くすることになって処理速度の低下を招く。これを解消するた

めに、ナビゲーション装置2側に放送局から送信されるデータを十分に蓄えることのできるバッファを準備して、ここに送信データを一時的に記憶し、他の処理負荷が低いときに、このバッファ内のデータを一括処理するといった方法も考えられるが、バッファ追加に伴う装置2のコストアップ、あるいは情報の一括処理方式では装置2の特徴である情報のリアルタイムな供給が損なわれてマンマシンインターフェースが劣るなどの問題が避けられず、根本的な解消策とはなり得ない。

【0041】そこで本実施例では上述したように、ナビゲーション装置2で不必要的データの受信が行なわれないように受信装置1が装置2への送出データを要求データ種別RDおよび更新フラグF3に基づいて調整し最適化を図っているので、このような不都合は効果的に防止される。

【0042】なお、実施例ではナビゲーション装置2へのデータ送出をデータパケット毎に実施するようにしたが、装置2での処理負荷をさらに低減するために、装置2で処理可能な情報の単位、たとえばデータグループ単位、番組単位にデータパケットを編集した後にナビゲーション装置2へ送出するようにしてもよい。また、装置2が要求する種類の情報は交通情報としたが、他の種類の情報、例えば天気予報であってもよい。

#### 【0043】

【発明の効果】請求項1に記載の多重放送受信装置によれば、組合せて使用される情報処理装置に、その情報処理に関して要求される種類の情報のみを受信される放送中から選択的に抽出して与えることができるという効果がある。

【0044】請求項2によれば上述した請求項1に係る多重放送受信装置が、種類判定手段、送出判定手段および送出手段を用いて、放送中から抽出された情報のうち、情報処理装置が要求する種類のものであり、かつ情報処理装置に送出すべきものと判定された情報のみが情報処理装置に送出されるので、情報処理装置に必要とされない情報が与えられることはなくって、その分情報処理装置における処理負荷が軽減されるという効果がある。

【0045】請求項3によれば、上述した請求項2に係る多重放送受信装置の送出判定手段がさらに更新判定手段を含んで、要求種類に該当の受信情報のうち、その内容が前回放送分のそれとは更新されているものの情報処理装置に送出されるので、全く同じ内容の情報が重複して(繰返して)情報処理装置に与えられることはなくって情報処理装置における処理負荷がさらに軽減されるとともに処理効率の向上が図られるという効果がある。

【0046】請求項4によれば、上述した請求項2または3に係る多重放送受信装置がさらに編集送出手段を含んで、情報処理装置に送出すべき情報を個々に送出する

のではなく、これら複数の情報を情報処理装置で処理可能な単位に編集した後に送出するので、情報処理装置において多重放送受信装置との情報入出力処理に関する負荷が大幅に低減されるという効果がある。

【0047】請求項5によれば上述した請求項1ないし4のいずれかに係る多重放送受信装置に組合せられる情報処理装置は車両に搭載されるナビゲーション装置であるので、ナビゲーション装置に受信される多重放送中から要求種類に該当の情報をのみを選択的に抽出して与えることができる多重放送受信装置を得ることができるという効果がある。

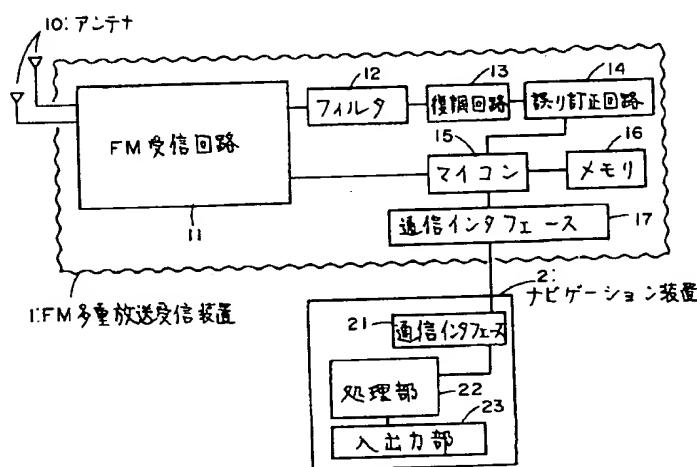
【0048】また、ナビゲーション装置には要求する種類に該当しない不要な情報は与えられないとともに、内容が更新されていない、すなわち同じ内容の情報が繰り返し与えられることはなく、さらにナビゲーション装置は複数の情報を処理可能な単位にまとめられた後に与えられるので負荷が軽減されて、その分受信情報を加味したナビゲーション処理の効率が向上するという効果がある。

#### 【図面の簡単な説明】

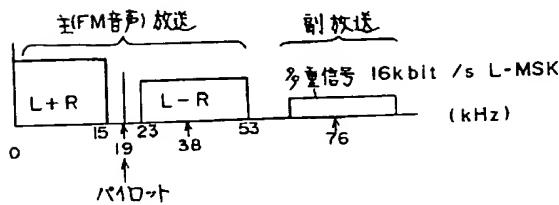
【図1】この発明の一実施例によるナビゲーション装置と組合せられた状態のFM多重放送受信装置のブロック構成図である。

【図2】図1に示されたFM多重放送受信装置内のメモ

【図1】



【図3】



りの内容を部分的に示す図である。

【図3】この発明の一実施例による周波数変換されたFM多重信号を示す図である。

【図4】この発明の一実施例によるデータパケットの主要部の構成を示す図である。

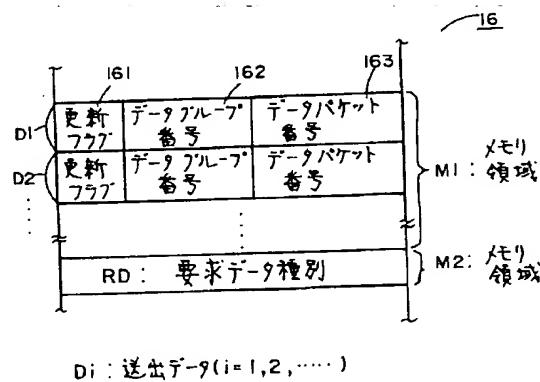
【図5】この発明の一実施例によるFM多重放送受信装置のナビゲーション装置へのデータ送出手順を示すフローチャートである。

#### 【符号の説明】

- |                |        |                          |
|----------------|--------|--------------------------|
| 10             | 1      | FM多重放送受信装置               |
|                | 2      | ナビゲーション装置                |
| 20             | 10     | アンテナ                     |
|                | 11     | FM受信回路                   |
|                | 12     | フィルタ                     |
|                | 13     | 復調回路                     |
|                | 14     | 誤り訂正回路                   |
|                | 15     | マイコン                     |
|                | 16     | メモリ                      |
|                | 17, 21 | 通信インターフェース               |
|                | 22     | 処理部                      |
| D <sub>i</sub> |        | 送出データ (i = 1, 2, 3, ...) |
| R D            |        | 要求データ種別                  |

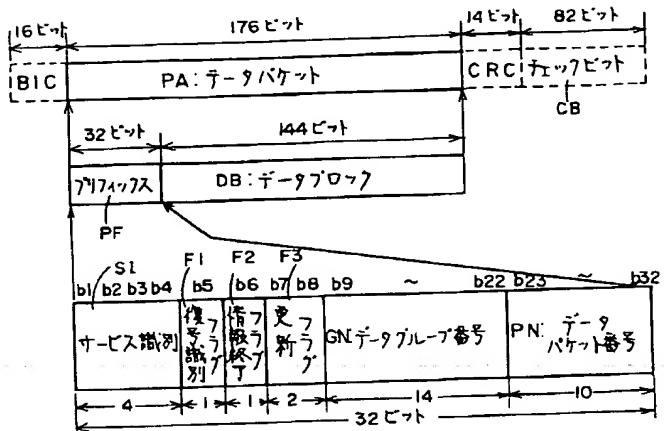
なお、各図中同一符号は同一または相当部分を示す。

【図2】



Di : 送出データ( $i=1,2,\dots$ )

[図4]



[図5]

